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1		ATES DISTRICT COURT
2		TRICT OF TEXAS DIVISION
3	SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION	* Case No. 3:05-CV-1416-D
4	Plaintiff,	*
5	rialiitii,	*
6	vs.	^ *
7	GREGORY A. BRADY, et al	^ *
8		* Dallas, Texas
9	Defendants.	* January 25, 2006
10		
11		FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER IRMA RAMIREZ
12	<u>U. S. M</u>	<u>IAGISTRATE</u>
13		
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THE COURT: We are here in the matter of Securities & Exchange Commission vs. Gregory A. Brady, et al, Case No. 3:05-CV-1416-D. Before the Court this morning is the Motion of i2 for a Protective Order to preserve the confidentiality of documents and for expedited consideration filed January 13th, 2006, as well as a related memorandum of law and appendix. These pleadings were referred to this Court pursuant to the District Court's Order of Reference signed January 17th, 2006.

Also before the Court is Deloitte & Touche LLP's Motion to intervene for the limited purpose of seeking a protective order, Motion for Protective Order, and Brief in Support filed January 17th, 2006, with related appendix, and this was also referred to this Court pursuant to the District Court's Order of Reference signed on January 18th, 2006.

The Court has before it and has considered

Defendants' response to i2 Technologies, Inc.'s and Deloitte

& Touche's Motions for a Protective Order filed January 23rd,

2006, and also Plaintiff's Response and Brief in Opposition

to i2 Technologies, Inc.'s Motion for Protective Order,

Plaintiff's Response and Brief in opposition to Deloitte &

Touche, LLP's Motion for Protective Order, and the related

appendix filed January 23rd.

And if counsel would please make their appearances 1 2 for the record. 3 MR. GALLOWAY: Judge, Toby Galloway for the 4 Plaintiffs, Securities & Exchange Commission. 5 MR. GANDY: Marshall Gandy for the SEC. 6 MR. WELCH: Jim Welch for i2 Technologies. 7 MR. STAMMEL: Matt Stammel, counsel for Deloitte & Touche. 8 9 THE COURT: Normally I would take the first filed motion first but given that i2's motion I think is going to 10 11 take more time, I'd like to go ahead and take up the Deloitte & Touche's motion, and it appears from the 12 certificate of conference that the motion to intervene for 13 the purpose of seeking the protective order is not being 14 opposed. Is that correct? 15 16 MR. GALLOWAY: That is correct, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: All right. So the motion to intervene 18 for the limited purpose of seeking a protective order is 19 granted. 20 Now, it appears that the Defendants do not object to the entry of a protective order. The sole dispute is as 21 22 to the terms, certain terms of the protective order, and the 23 only opposition being asserted is being asserted by the SEC, 24 so Mr. Galloway, I'd like to hear from you with regard to

why you oppose entering a protective order as to LLP -

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Deloitte & Touche LLP's motion.

MR. GALLOWAY: Yes, Your Honor. On Deloitte & Touche, we recognize that there are some cases that hold that certain proprietary information can be afforded protective status. The SEC, however, does not have any such information in its possession; we didn't request it during our investigation. We simply don't think we need it.

The types of materials I'm talking about are things like audit manuals, planning guides and check lists, things that are general from like Deloitte & Touche information as opposed to specific client-related information relating specifically to i2's misstated financial statements.

What we have is a large, very large volume of e-mail from i2, and as set forth in our paper in response to i2's motion for protective order, we don't think any of that material is confidential or subject to any sort of protective order.

Now, there may be some documents in the Deloitte & Touche materials that haven't been specifically identified by Deloitte & Touche, but there may be some that have some incidental reference to - that Deloitte & Touche's audit methodology. We don't think that the material we have actually would - you know, would contribute to a competitor understanding what Deloitte & Touche's audit methodology is.

It simply would just reflect what Deloitte & Touche did on this particular single instance of audit work, and so under the case law - and I would refer to the Court the case we cited in our opposition to Deloitte & Touche's motion to protect - I'm not sure of the pronunciation of this but I believe it's Houbegent (phonetic) v. Development Specialist, Inc. The Court there said documents that reveal Deloitte's auditing procedures and methodology may properly be designated as confidential. However, Deloitte may not simply designate its entire production, which Deloitte admits contains materials that are not protected under Rule 26(c)(7) as confidential. That effectively is what Deloitte is asking this Court to do.

Your Honor, we would not object to the core proprietary materials as identified by Deloitte & Touche in its moving papers - we wouldn't object to a limited protective order as to that type of material, should the Defendants subpoena that material, but as of yet we don't have it.

Finally I think it is an important point to consider that this is a law enforcement proceeding and given the nature of the SEC's mission we try to insure transparency in the securities markets, we bring public interest law enforcement actions in the public's name and the public therefore has a unique interest in monitoring

that the conduct of litigation being brought in its name.

So that's essentially our position on Deloitte & Touche. We don't have as huge a problem with a protective order as to proprietary materials but the audit materials we have are not proprietary, and that's essentially our position, Your Honor.

as reflected in their motion and as supported by the affidavits attached thereto that because the audits follow these proprietary materials and manuals and guides that they reflect this proprietary information? You've asserted that not all of the information is proprietary material but you haven't produced any evidence in support of that. I don't have the materials before me. I can't know from the state of the record what they consist of other than what you told me that some of the materials do constitute just e-mails back and forth, but with regard to the actual audit materials, what about their argument that these audit materials reflect a process that they use which comprises the proprietary materials?

MR. GALLOWAY: Your Honor, as I understand their argument they're saying that certain specific audit materials related solely to the i2 audit work may contain incidental references to proprietary firm-wide audit methodology. I think it's important to note that it's

Deloitte's burden, of course, to show specific reasons for a protective order, they're not conclusory stereotype statements according to the Fifth Circuit, and so while we have not submitted any material in opposition, I don't think they've pointed out anything with any specificity that would constitute that type of protectable information.

THE COURT: Well, they contended their check lists and materials are proprietary and the audit follows this check list. Doesn't that reflect proprietary material?

MR. GALLOWAY: It could, Your Honor, but the fact is there's a strong public interest and one of the cases we cited in our brief in full disclosure of accountants' professional services, and while we have no argument that their overall firm-wide audit methodology may well constitute a trade secret, when you balance these incidental references - and that's at most what we're dealing with here, and I can represent to the Court that principally what we have are e-mails among the Defendants and other i2 employees, but when you balance that against the strong public interest recognized by the Supreme Court in understanding what an accountant's professional services have been, I think that those incidental references are clearly outweighed.

THE COURT: Are you disputing that they have produced approximately 75,000 documents, if that was the

number in this particular motion?

MR. GALLOWAY: No, Your Honor, I haven't counted them but they have produced a large volume.

THE COURT: All right. And, I understand your argument about the public interest and I've looked at the case that you've cited, Lagosch, (phonic) but that appears to me to relate solely to materials filed in support of summary judgment. It talks about judicial documents.

That's not what we have here. What we have is discovery and we have a large number of documents that are being produced by a third party.

Help me understand why it's not more efficient at this point to allow those documents to be designated confidential and then to the extent that SEC wants to use certain documents to challenge the confidentiality designation and put the burden at that point on Deloitte & Touche to show the Court why they shouldn't be disclosed.

MR. GALLOWAY: Your Honor, you know, I think

Deloitte & Touche is situated a little bit differently than

i2. That is a party who is coming here having committed no wrong doing, and we recognize that if the Court believes that that is the most efficient mechanism, I frankly can't argue with it. It's our policy that we conduct our litigation in full public view, and that's the SEC's policy, but if the Court believes that a more protective order is

warranted, then I can't argue that that's not the most efficient way.

THE COURT: I think that based on the affidavits, and granted, they're not as detailed perhaps as they could have been, but I think there is sufficient details to support a finding that the materials are confidential and proprietary, but I think they've met their burden to establish that, and I think for the purposes here, because this is discovery and we're talking about producing them to the Defendants, and they don't have an objection to a protective order, I'm inclined to grant the motion for a protective order, but before I do I'd like to hear from Deloitte & Touche regarding your allegation that a large part of these materials are e-mails are non protected materials.

MR. STAMMEL: Your Honor, Matt Stammel for
Deloitte & Touche. You've really raised all the issues I
had intended to raise and the mechanism that the Defendants
saying go back to into whatever briefs, but as far as
bringing back the documents, if the SEC or the Defendants
intend to use the documents, they bring that up to Deloitte
and say is this really confidential, do you need to keep
this privileged, was the very same turn around and the
confidentiality order basically implies a window in which
Deloitte has to first try to agree and then failing that to

file a motion, so it's a very quick turn around so the parties aren't slow in the litigation process.

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As far as your question about whether a large part of these are e-mails, I will tell you there are 60 boxes of documents which I went through on a very high level with an associate the other day. There are a lot of e-mails in there but there's also a lot of source documents from i2 and there's a tremendous amount of Deloitte & Touche's work paper related to work on those e-mails, and I would liken this, as you too recognize that these are our confidential and proprietary processes. What we have here are desk files, computer files, cabinet drawers full of the auditor's papers. They've covered everything top to bottom, so what it is is it's essentially like lifting the lid off of a factory and see how certain things are manufactured, and it exposes Deloitte & Touche's audit process. What happened to those, how that information is gathered, how it's followed up on, how it's integrated into Deloitte & Touche's system, how it's separated, what type of things are followed up on. All of those matters are revealed by the totality of these documents.

The protective order and the process that the Defendants i2 and Deloitte have worked out to analyze certain documents on a one-on basis - we'd really like to file this and don't want to file them under seal, we need to

use this at a hearing, a document considered by itself likely isn't going to be objectionable to Deloitte because it doesn't reveal the audit methodology as a whole. What these 75,000 pages do is it gives a competitor, it gives i2, it gives other audit firms a really good idea of what Deloitte & Touche does in an audit, and as the cases we've cited show, that's a protected trade secret and that's what the affidavits was meant to establish.

THE COURT: All right. You're not disputing their position that you really don't have any standing to assert privilege on behalf of i2, and they're here and ready to do that for themselves?

MR. STAMMEL: Absolutely. Our concern a service provider is to not do something that would run afoul of our clients. We just want to make sure that they have an opportunity to say the documents are worthy of protection; that they have their say in that.

THE COURT: Now the Defendants have submitted their own proposed protective order and I compared it to your proposed protective order and it seems to me that some of the provisions there requesting - I understand the position about wanting to have one similar protective order. Have you looked at their protective order?

MR. STAMMEL: Absolutely, Your Honor. We worked on it together. There was a series of conference calls and

we've all agreed on it and we would support the entry of that protective order.

THE COURT: The Defendant - the one that -

MR. STAMMEL: The Defendants'.

THE COURT: The Defendants'.

MR. STAMMEL: Unless it was changed and I don't think it was but it was the one that we all talked about on the phone and was submitted to Deloitte would support the entry of that protective order.

THE COURT: The only real difference I saw between their submitted protective order and yours is that yours requested notice if documents or protected materials were to be used in open court at a hearing, and while theirs referenced that, you didn't provide a period for notice to object and to allow the Court to determine whether it needed to be sealed. Has that been resolved?

MR. STEMMEL: Frankly, Your Honor, I cannot remember exactly how that came out but I thought we got it to a comfort level that if a party was going to ask that a document be admitted that they would have to do that under seal. I thought that's how that --

THE COURT: That's what the Defendants' submitted order says. Yours in I think it's Paragraph 6(b) says if you're going to use it in open court at a hearing, at any pretrial hearing, you need to give notice so that we can

seek an opportunity to have that hearing sealed, or have that portion of the record sealed, while their proposed order says - it's Paragraph 7, if you want to use it at a hearing the documents are to be filed under seal but there's no mention of what's going to happen at the actual hearing, so if you worked it out with them and this is fine, then that's all I need to know, but I just wanted to make sure we don't get any surprises later on and then . . .

MR. STEMMEL: Right. Subject to being clarified by the other lawyers. I think that the intent there was that because we're trying to reach a compromise on this that i2 and Deloitte had gotten to a comfort level that the parties would act in good faith, if you will, and not overtly and openly try to get trade secrets out there just for the sake of getting trade secrets out there, and I think that's for the purpose of compromise how we saw this.

THE COURT: Okay. So at this point Deloitte & Touche has no objection to the proposed protective order submitted by the Defendants?

MR. STAMMEL: That's right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I previously granted the motion to intervene. I think with regard to the Motion for Protective Order on behalf of Deloitte & Touche, I think that Deloitte & Touche have met its burden to establish that the information sought is confidential and proprietary, and

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balancing the factors given the amount of documents that we're talking about, and Deloitte & Touche's status as a third-party, I'm granting the motion for a protective order and I will be entering the proposed protective order agreed to by the parties and which is attached to the Defendants' response. That will be entered later today, and I believe that that order is applicable to all parties to the litigation; is that correct? Is there any dispute about that, Mr. Galloway, that it does also bind the SEC? MR. GALLOWAY: Yes, that's correct. One point of clarification, Your Honor, is you're limiting that solely to the Deloitte & Touche material; is that correct? THE COURT: Well, I'm only taking up their motion, but as far as I'm concerned, this order - it appears that the Defendants and Deloitte & Touche have agreed to the terms of this order. I understand the SEC doesn't agree to any order but right now we're only dealing with Deloitte & Touche. All right, so that will be entered later today. That's the order that's Exhibit A to Defendants' response to i2 Technologies' and Deloitte & Touche's motions for protective order. All right, anything else on that motion that we need to address with regard to Deloitte & Touche?

MR. STAMMEL: Not from me, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Mr. Galloway? 2 MR. GALLOWAY: No, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: And I see that counsel for the 4 Defendants are here in the courtroom. I think you probably 5 want to go ahead and enter your appearances for the record just to reflect that you're here, and I'd like to have you 6 7 also put on the record that you do agree to this protective order. 8 9 MS. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, Mary O'Connor with Akin, Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld. We too are here 10 11 representing Gregory A. Brady, and we do agree to the entry of that protective order as to Deloitte & Touche. 12 13 MR. GIBSON: Your Honor, Michael Gibson - oh, Ed. 14 MR. KOPPMAN: For the record, Your Honor, I am Ed 15 Koppman with Akin Gump, counsel for Greg Brady. 16 THE COURT: All right. 17 MR. GIBSON: Your Honor, Michael Gibson representing Bill Beecher and we enter an appearance for 18 19 purposes of this hearing and we do agree to the order. We 20 were a part of the group that settled it and we agree that 21 the Court may enter it. 22 THE COURT: All right. 23 MR. GIBSON: And David Meadows from my office is here also for Mr. Beecher. 24

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

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MR. PEARSON: Eric Donovan Pearson representing Reagan Lancaster. We also agree to the terms of the order, Your Honor. THE COURT: Then that order will be entered. All right, let's take up i2's motion. I have several questions for you. MR. WELCH: Okay. Jim Welch, Your Honor, with Brown McCarroll representing i2. THE COURT: All right. The SEC is contending that you have produced some of this information prior to the entry of the agreement, which is attached to your appendix as Exhibit B, I believe, and that really what they thought was at issue were the Baker Botts materials. Now I've looked at that agreement and it looks like you tried to make it applicable to what had previously been produced but it's not completely clear if that's the documents that are being referred to that are the non Baker Botts documents, so tell me what's been produced, when it was produced, and what it was produced subject to. MR. WELCH: Your Honor, yes. Do you have a copy of the agreement? THE COURT: Right here.

MR. WELCH: The agreement specifically references the documents that were produced as part of the internal investigation that was conducted. At the end of that first

paragraph there had been documents previously produced, and there's case law cited in our brief that suggests that that's not any waiver if you produce documents prior to the entry of an order. But at the end of that first paragraph it says in addition, as you know, the audit committee and the company both have previously provided information and other documentation to the staff. These previously produced materials are also to be treated as confidential. That very next line then also contemplates producing documents after the date of this agreement and I would suggest then that all documents, those produced prior to, at this time and thereafter, are subject to this agreement, and as you have noted I'm sure on the back that this was entered into by not only the SEC but the company as well as the audit committee of the company's board of directors.

And Your Honor, if it had just been the internal investigation materials, there would have been no reason for the company to even sign off on that. It would just be limited to the audit committee.

THE COURT: All right. The SEC is alleging that based on the age of the documents, and given that the documents were created several years ago, that at this point in time there's no need to treat them as confidential any longer, given how quickly technology changes, and I'd like for you to address that argument.

MR. WELCH: A few things. One, they don't point out any documents which are now obviously stale I think is how they referred to them, and undoubtedly there would be some documents if we went through all 500,000 pages. We'd probably find some documents that are no longer fresh or in need of protection. However, given the long list of the documents and the types of documents that are involved, some of those are still documents that would cause i2 harm in the market place if they were revealed to any competitors or other businesses who are just trying to get access to the documents for some sort of competitive or business advantage.

THE COURT: Are these the same documents that were at issue in the - is it **Shiner**, **Shiner** case?

MR. WELCH: Many of the documents will be the same. The issues were virtually the same, and also although the SEC's response brief isn't clear on this point, the documents aren't limited to documents dated in the year 2000 or 2001. They go beyond that into 2003, and there is a continuing request for documents, so these are not all documents that are five years old. Some of the documents are much newer than that.

THE COURT: It looks to me from the language of the agreement that the SEC has a very broad discretion as to how to use those documents that determines that disclosure

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is otherwise required by law or be in furtherance of the Commission's discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

Haven't you pretty much given the leeway to use these - how they see they need to use them?

MR. WELCH: I wouldn't say how they see fit but we certainly don't object to their use of these documents in any litigation they're involved in, which is this case. We recognize they have an obligation to produce the documents in this case to these defendants. We don't dispute that. They can enjoy the unfettered use of the documents as they argue in this case, but there's no reason why they should not agree to a protective order so that others use them outside the case. That wasn't part of our agreement. Their ability to do that now really renders the whole agreement meaningless. If they simply can sit back and let others come and look at the documents because they're using them in another case, then the fact that all of the parties went to this trouble to enter into this agreement would be rendered meaningless at this point, and Your Honor, if I might, that's just on the issue of this agreement. This is not the only basis for a protective order. It's a routine matter in most cases. Most of the time parties agree to them. Defendants have all agreed to it. As you just discussed with Deloitte's counsel, Deloitte, i2 and all the Defendants agreed to a form of order, and a form of order, by the way,

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very similar to the form of order that the SEC has agreed to in another case. We modeled it after that, and although there's some variances, it's very similar to that. It's not as if they've never made this agreement before, and so the fact that they may have a policy, apparently there are exceptions to the policy, but i2 has met their burden. They've submitted affidavits describing the types of documents that are included in this half a million pages, and clearly not every document in that half a million pages is something that warrants protection, but like Deloitte to go through 500,000 pages and engage in a process with the SEC over which ones should be protected and which ones shouldn't, is not the most efficient way to proceed. i2 submitted affidavits from both John Harvey and Cathy Bonichelli (phonetic) that describes some of the types of documents that are included in here.

The SEC does spend a lot of time in their response arguing the customer and price list don't warrant protection at this point, and without arguing that point they ignore the long list of other materials that was included in that affidavit, and that list — internal communications, and counsel for the SEC sort of dismissed e-mails as being anything warranting protection, but in this date there's no difference between an e-mail and any other type of document. The fact that it's an e-mail doesn't make it less

protectable.

Communications with customers regarding capabilities and integrated nature of the software. That's the very type of document that Judge Sanders specifically referenced in the **Shiner** case.

Information regarding i2's intellectual property, certainly they don't - although they gloss over it, they don't dismiss the fact there is reference - there are references to i2's intellectual property in there. There's information regarding i2's product development, i2's product release processes, and processes is not something that ever becomes stale, the way you run your business, the way you operate, much like Deloitte's processes in auditing. Those don't become stale by age. Product functionality maps, commission analysis of product release management and product marketing processes, again something that doesn't become stale. Strategic plans are not typically short-term one-year type plans. They include long range plans.

Personnel files and records, those weren't specifically mentioned but they were specifically requested by the SEC in their investigation, and although they promised to protect those - the confidentiality, I don't think that's sufficient in this case, and of course, the investigative materials. Those are all materials described in the affidavits. There is nothing to controvert any of

that and certainly good cause would be shown to protect that 1 information. 2 3 THE COURT: Now, would you agree with me that 4 you've waived any confidentiality as to the documents that 5 were attached to your Motion to Dismiss? MR. WELCH: Attached to the Defendants' motions? 6 7 THE COURT: Weren't there documents that were attached to - was it Defendants' Motion to Dismiss or your 8 Motion to Dismiss? 9 MR. STEMMEL: Your Honor, it was the Defendants' 10 Motions to Dismiss. It was the three defendants in this 11 litigation. 12 13 THE COURT: Oh, the Defendants' motion. Okay. Was it in the prior litigation where your client was the 14 Defendant? 15 16 MR. WELCH: Yes, i2 was the Defendant in the 17 Shiner litigation. 18 THE COURT: That's as I recall, so if there were documents that were attached to the motion to dismiss in the 19 20 Shiner litigation was that Motion to Dismiss sealed or were 21 those documents sealed or were they made public? 22 MR. WELCH: Your Honor, it was the complaint that 23 was at issue in that case and Judge Sanders redacted - had those parties redact the complaint, and then make public the 24 25 redacted version.

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THE COURT: Okay. And I recall that from the opinion that was attached to the SEC's appendix, but what I'm saying is that if the - if i2 filed a motion to dismiss in that lawsuit and attached documents, were those documents sealed? Was that pleading also sealed or was it a part of the record. MR. WELCH: Your Honor, I wasn't involved in that litigation so I really - I don't know and can't answer that. THE COURT: Okay. Have you looked at the proposed protective order submitted by the Defendants in this case? MR. STEMMEL: I have and we, like the Deloitte & Touche lawyers, participated in working that agreement out. THE COURT: All right. So if I were to decide that a protective order is appropriate in this case you don't object to the form submitted by the Defendants? MR. STEMMEL: That's correct, we agree with that form. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Galloway, tell me about the Motion to Dismiss and the documents attached to it. MR. GALLOWAY: Okay. I'm not familiar with the private litigation of what i2 may have attached to its Motion to Dismiss. I'm confident that i2 did move to dismiss but I don't know what they attached. What I can tell you --

MR. WELCH: Your Honor, if I might, we're not adopting what's attached to that motion.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GALLOWAY: What I can tell you, Your Honor, is that i2 was involved - because they were trying to exhibit cooperation with the SEC's investigation, i2 was involved in - was well aware of the litigated enforcement action against the three Defendants here. This was filed in July, and in our complaint we specifically quoted documents that i2 now contends are confidential. Not only that, we put out a litigation release so even if i2 somehow had missed the fact that the case had been filed in open court, we put out a press release on our website. The Defendants here have indeed filed voluminous documents and their appendices and defense in support of their motions to dismiss the SEC's complaint, i2 has never once made any claim that those documents were confidential.

Indeed when the subject of confidentiality first came up it had only to do with the Baker Botts materials. I thought it was only fair, because there was an agreement, that i2 ought to be able to make whatever arguments it thought it had, so I notified counsel, and at that time, those are the only documents we discussed. It was not until December 21st, after 200 boxes of documents that i2 has now claimed are confidential, had already been produced to the

Defendants that i2 made clear that they were now trying to cast a very wide net with that confidentiality agreement and cover all the documents.

So I think under those circumstances there has been a waiver. What's more I understand from counsel for Kmart that these very same documents are at issue and have been at issue for months in the Kmart litigation and that i2 has not once argued that any of these materials are proprietary or confidential.

appendix but I don't really have anything before me on the Kmart litigation and that's really not a factor for me to consider, and if Kmart needs the documents they certainly are free to seek them from the Court for that litigation pending.

To the extent you can show me something that says

- or show me where they've taken an inconsistent position in
another lawsuit, that's different but what's attached to
your appendix is Kmart's response to i2's discovery
requests. There's nothing from i2.

MR. GALLOWAY: What I can show you, Your Honor, is the multitude of transmittal letters that i2, through its counsel Deckard, LLP from Washington, D.C., submitted when producing documents, they never referenced the confidentiality agreement. In contrast, Baker Botts, which

represented i2's audit committee, routinely - and I believe in every instance - referenced the confidentiality agreement, which I think demonstrates that all the parties have the same understanding. Certainly the Commission never intended to agree with i2 that all these 200 boxes of documents were confidential, and I think based on their own transmittal letters it's clear that they shared that understanding, Judge.

THE COURT: Well, I'd like to see those transmittal letters because I don't recall seeing them in the appendix, and the other point I wanted to make is that the language of the confidentiality agreement is pretty broad as to that too. I mean they clearly asked to make all documents produced before, designated as confidential, and it's signed off on by the SEC, so it looks like the SEC is taking an inconsistent position here from the documents rather than i2.

MR. GALLOWAY: Your Honor, if I may approach?

THE COURT: Absolutely. Has opposing counsel seen these?

MR. GALLOWAY: I have provided them to them. They are in the box in front of Mr. Welch. What you have in front of you, Your Honor, are, like I said, a multitude of letters from Deckard and not once to my knowledge did Deckard ever reference the confidentiality agreement in

producing documents on behalf of its client, i2 1 Technologies. On the other hand - now they did seek FOYA 2 protection, which is a completely separate matter, which 3 4 I've addressed in our response. On the other hand, Baker 5 Botts, there is a tab I believe in the materials before you, Your Honor, that separates what's Baker Botts from Deckard. 6 7 The Baker Botts materials clearly, always references the confidentiality agreement, and that, of course, is entirely 8 is consistent with what our understanding was all along. 9 10 THE COURT: All right. Rather than take time on 11 the record to go through this, you're not disputing that they sought to keep the Baker Botts materials confidential 12 13 through the agreement? 14 MR. GALLOWAY: During the investigation, yes, Your Honor, that's true. 15 16 THE COURT: All right. The dispute here is 17 whether - as far as the agreement, the confidentiality 18 agreement that was signed in May, what you're contending is that all of the non Baker Botts materials they did not seek 19 confidential protection for those? 20 MR. GALLOWAY: That is certainly my position and 21 it frankly came as a flash to me on December 21st when I 22 23 received the letter that I saw they took a different position that was dramatically different from all the 24

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letters that you see before you.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Now, on your website was it just a press release or discussion of the investigation or 2 3 have you actually posted these documents? 4 MR. GALLOWAY: No, the documents themselves are 5 not posted. My only point there, Your Honor, was to suggest that i2 - but none of this has been conducted in secret. i2 6 7 has been aware of everything that the SEC has done in connection with this investigation and the subsequent 8 litigation. 9 THE COURT: Has the SEC produced documents that 10 11 were turned over by i2 to any party at this point? 12 MR. GALLOWAY: No. The only use we've made of 13 those documents is, for instance, when we took investigative 14 testimony from Karen Austin, who is a representative of 15 Kmart, she was shown certain documents, and of course, we 16 had to show those in the discharge of our duties, but as far 17 as producing documents, no, we haven't produced them to 18 anyone other than the three Defendants in this lawsuit. 19 THE COURT: So you have produced them to the three Defendants in this lawsuit? 20 21 MR. GALLOWAY: Yes, Your Honor. Let me be clear. 22 During three weeks in December we made available all 200 23 boxes of documents produced by i2 and all of those documents have been produced and reviewed by defense counsel before 24

Ms. Bonichelli (phonetic) sent her December 21st letter

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taking this new position that all the documents were covered by the confidentiality agreement.

THE COURT: All right. Were the Baker Botts materials produced to the Defendants?

MR. GALLOWAY: No, Your Honor, they were not.

THE COURT: Okay. So you have produced the non

Baker - I think that was the terminology that you used in

your response and that's I think an appropriate description

you used - the non Baker Botts materials that you received

from i2 were produced to the Defendants in December but the

Baker Botts materials have not been produced?

MR. GALLOWAY: That's correct. Now, just to - I hate to muddy it up further, Judge, but in the last week all the parties have agreed that they would maintain the confidentiality of even Baker Botts materials pending this court's ruling because I wanted to produce those documents as expeditiously as possible. I have made them available but I would suggest that certainly there has been no waiver on the Baker Botts materials.

THE COURT: All right, but certainly prior to the filing of the motion the Baker Botts material has been treated as confidential by the SEC pursuant to the agreement?

MR. GALLOWAY: Your Honor, we have tried to afford them an opportunity to be heard. We never took the position

that they were confidential in the sense that we didn't have
the - we didn't have the ability to use them in the
litigation as we see fit in furtherance of our duties as
expressly set forth in the original.

THE COURT: Well, you considered them subject to the agreement. You didn't produce them in December with the other non Baker Botts materials.

MR. GALLOWAY: That's correct, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, tell me about the notice that i2 had that the non Baker Botts materials were being produced to the Defendants.

MR. GALLOWAY: Your Honor, I can't point you to a document. All I can tell you is that I spoke to Cathy Bonichelli (phonetic) on a number of occasions in November of 2005 and we focused exclusively on the Baker Botts materials. It was plain that the document production was forthcoming. As to all the documents, Ms. Bonichelli (phonetic) never once said that all these other documents are subject to any sort of protection. As I mentioned to the Court, when I got her letter on December 21st I was somewhat taken aback.

THE COURT: Had any Baker Botts materials been produced by i2 prior to the entry of the confidentiality agreement?

MR. GALLOWAY: I'm not sure I understand the

question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let me see if I can back it up. The confidentiality agreement appears to have been signed on or about May 28th, 2003. That's the one that's attached to i2's appendix as Exhibit B.

MR. GALLOWAY: Yes.

THE COURT: Prior to the execution of this agreement, had i2 turned over any Baker Botts materials to the SEC?

MR. GALLOWAY: Not to my knowledge. They had produced thousands of pages of other documents. The investigation had been ongoing for six months prior to that confidentiality agreement but I don't believe any Baker Botts materials had been produced.

THE COURT: Okay. So when it says in the agreement previously produced materials, that did not refer to any Baker Botts materials that had been produced before?

MR. GALLOWAY: To my knowledge, no, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So that tends to support their argument that they intended those - that non Baker Botts materials to also be covered by the agreement, if that's what had been produced at that point.

MR. GALLOWAY: That certainly - it was not our interpretation. That may well have been theirs. I think the fact that their letters referenced - later didn't

reference those - the confidentiality agreement bears on what their intention was, but in any event, as the Court has pointed out, that agreement is quite clear that the SEC can use those documents in furtherance of its duties.

THE COURT: All right. Tell me how - tell me why you oppose entry of a protective order at this point. If we're talking about discovery of these documents and making them available to the Defendants for their use in the litigation, what's the issue here? How does the SEC intend to use them to discharge its duties and responsibilities that would violate that protective order if it was entered?

MR. GALLOWAY: Well, for example, Judge, filing motions for summary judgments. Any number of pretrial motions that might be filed when we have a sealing order places a tremendous burden, particularly on an agency like ours, which is, you know, we don't have near the resources that the Defendants have, but we just don't think that it's warranted to have a protective order in this case. They've got to demonstrate a specific reason for it, and thus far all I've heard are conclusory statements.

THE COURT: Well, they've got some specifics in the affidavits and Judge Sanders has agreed with them that this type of information - he's previously agreed with them that that this very type of information as represented by Mr. Welch, some of this very same information is protected. Why

doesn't that meet their burden to show that that's confidential?

MR. GALLOWAY: Well, first and foremost it's stale. The conduct at issue in this case occurred in 2000 and 2001. To the extent their documents from '03, they relate back to the earlier misconduct by i2, and when Judge Sanders considered this he had before him an agreement among all the parties in the case – and that was in November of 2003 and here we are in January of '06, the documents are far more outdated now than they were then.

THE COURT: What about their argument that it's technology or it's information that's still used. We're not talking about a computer chip that's obsolete now or something like that, are we?

MR. GALLOWAY: What we're talking about is a bunch of e-mails primarily, Your Honor. We're not talking about a source code, we're not talking about something that a competitor or somebody can get his hands on, and a perverse engineer that - the software. That's not at all what's at issue here. This is not an intellectual property case; this is a fraud case and we intend to prove that the Defendants knew that they were selling nonfunctional software and we intend to do that by their own communications, not by proving that their code - we haven't asked for any codes.

I'll put it that way, Judge. That's the kind of thing in my

mind that could be protected. This is - you know, this is just routine business arrangement.

THE COURT: So as I understand your argument, the SEC - really how you would be harmed by a protective order is that it would make it harder for you when you're filing your motions for summary judgment and trying to use some of these documents in court proceedings.

MR. GALLOWAY: That and the fact that we are a public agency. We bring our litigation in public interest. The public has a strong interest in observing litigation being conducted in its name, so this differs. And I've heard over and over how it's routine to have a protective order in these types of cases but what the defense side seems to be missing in my view is that this isn't a routine case like a commercial dispute. This is a law enforcement proceeding.

THE COURT: Law enforcement proceeding against three former employees of a company whose documents are at issue here.

MR. GALLOWAY: A company who overstated its revenues by a billion dollars, who is coming into court - frankly, the equities aren't really so much in favor of i2 here. It's not apparent why they need this protective order. What appears to be the reason is that they want to avoid further litigation, Judge, and I understand that, I

don't blame them, but that's no reason for a protective order.

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THE COURT: Well, that's not necessarily a reason for a protective order in my mind either, but at this point I think they've made their showing that the documents that are at issue here, and given the scope of the production we're talking about over 500,000 documents, whether hard copy or electronic format, but the proposed protective order gives the parties ample opportunity and means for challenging any designation as confidential, and once you get to the summary judgment stage then the whole judicial document open to the public's analysis can really be made at that point, but I'm having trouble seeing the harm in designating the documents confidential for purposes of discovery, given the enormity of the amount of documents here and the fact that i2 is not in this lawsuit. understand your position about i2 but that was a separate lawsuit. Apparently that's been resolved and we've got three non party or non i2 Defendants here.

MR. GALLOWAY: That's correct, Your Honor, and there is a large volume of information. Certainly I'm not shying away from that. It's just my understanding that the Fifth Circuit requires the movant to make a specific - a particular and specific demonstration of fact as distinguished from stereotype and conclusory statements.

1 THE COURT: Uh-huh, and I think that they have made that. I think that the affidavits in support, coupled 2 3 with the previous finding of Judge Sanders regarding some of 4 this very same information, I think meets that standard, and 5 I am not ordering that those documents not be produced; you've already got them. I'm only ordering that the 6 7 documents be produced to the Defendants subject to a protective order, and they don't have any objection to a 8 9 protective order, so I understand the position about the pubic documents but I think the Lagosch, Lagosh, however you 10 11 pronounce that case, I think it's very distinguishable. 12 We're not talking about summary judgment materials here. 13 So, I am going to grant the motion for a protective order and I'm going to enter the protective order 14 that's attached to the Defendants' motion in this case. 15 Is there anything else that we need to address 16 17 with regard to the motion - any pending discovery, any other matters that are --18 19 MR. GALLOWAY: Not from the Commission's 20 standpoint, Your Honor. 21 MR. WELCH: No, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: And from the Defendants? I'll give 23 you an opportunity to raise any issues that we need to talk 24 about. 25 MS. O'CONNOR: None, Your Honor. We look forward

1	to obtaining discovery as soon as possible, now that the	
2	protective order is being entered.	
3	THE COURT: I'll enter the protective order today.	
4	What kind of time frame are we looking at for producing - I	
5	believe the documents are ready and available to be	
6	produced, it's just a matter of entering the order?	
7	MR. GALLOWAY: Yes, Your Honor. We can produce	
8	everything we have within the next day or two.	
9	THE COURT: Okay. Anything else that we need to	
10	discuss? All right. Well, thank you very much. I'll	
11	return your documents to you, Mr. Galloway, and we are	
12	adjourned.	
13		
14	(Proceedings Concluded)	
15		
16	I certify that the foregoing is a correct	
17	transcript from the electronic sound recording of the	
18	proceedings in the above-entitled matter.	
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21		
22	Date: June 8, 2009 /s/Betty Tate, Transcriber 3101 Townbluff #923	
23	Plano, TX 75075 972-596-9442	
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